A bill to be entitled An act relating to public adjusters; amending s. 626.854, F.S.; providing statements that may be considered deceptive or misleading if made in any public adjuster's advertisement or solicitation; providing a definition for the term "written advertisement"; requiring that a disclaimer be included in any public adjuster's written advertisement; providing requirements for such disclaimer; providing limitations on the amount of compensation that may be received for a reopened or supplemental claim; requiring that a public adjuster make a reasonable and necessary effort to ensure prompt notice of certain property loss claims; providing that an insurer be allowed a reasonable opportunity to obtain information and respond to the claim; prohibiting a public adjuster from obstructing or preventing certain persons from communicating with the insured; prohibiting a licensed contractor or subcontractor from adjusting a claim on behalf of an insured if such contractor or subcontractor is not a licensed public adjuster; providing an exception; amending s. 626.8651, F.S.; requiring that a public adjuster apprentice complete a minimum number of hours of continuing education to qualify for licensure; amending s. 626.8796, F.S.; providing requirements for a public adjuster contract; creating s. 626.70132, F.S.; requiring that notice of a claim, supplemental claim, or reopened claim be given to the insurer within a specified period after a windstorm or hurricane occurs; providing a

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definition for the term "supplemental or reopened claim"; providing applicability; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Effective June 1, 2010, subsection (11) is amended and effective January 1, 2011, subsection (8) is amended, and effective January 1, 2011, subsections (14), (15), and (16) are added to Section 626.854, Florida Statutes, to read:

626.854 "Public adjuster" defined; prohibitions.—The Legislature finds that it is necessary for the protection of the public to regulate public insurance adjusters and to prevent the unauthorized practice of law.

- (1) A "public adjuster" is any person, except a duly licensed attorney at law as hereinafter in s. 626.860 provided, who, for money, commission, or any other thing of value, prepares, completes, or files an insurance claim form for an insured or third-party claimant or who, for money, commission, or any other thing of value, acts or aids in any manner on behalf of an insured or third-party claimant in negotiating for or effecting the settlement of a claim or claims for loss or damage covered by an insurance contract or who advertises for employment as an adjuster of such claims, and also includes any person who, for money, commission, or any other thing of value, solicits, investigates, or adjusts such claims on behalf of any such public adjuster.
 - (2) This definition does not apply to:
 - (a) A licensed health care provider or employee thereof who

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prepares or files a health insurance claim form on behalf of a patient.

- (b) A person who files a health claim on behalf of another and does so without compensation.
- (3) A public adjuster may not give legal advice. A public adjuster may not act on behalf of or aid any person in negotiating or settling a claim relating to bodily injury, death, or noneconomic damages.
- (4) For purposes of this section, the term "insured" includes only the policyholder and any beneficiaries named or similarly identified in the policy.
- (5) A public adjuster may not directly or indirectly through any other person or entity solicit an insured or claimant by any means except on Monday through Saturday of each week and only between the hours of 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. on those days.
- (6) A public adjuster may not directly or indirectly through any other person or entity initiate contact or engage in face-to-face or telephonic solicitation or enter into a contract with any insured or claimant under an insurance policy until at least 48 hours after the occurrence of an event that may be the subject of a claim under the insurance policy unless contact is initiated by the insured or claimant.
- (7) An insured or claimant may cancel a public adjuster's contract to adjust a claim without penalty or obligation within 3 business days after the date on which the contract is executed or within 3 business days after the date on which the insured or claimant has notified the insurer of the claim, by phone or in writing, whichever is later. The public adjuster's contract shall disclose to the insured or claimant his or her right to

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cancel the contract and advise the insured or claimant that notice of cancellation must be submitted in writing and sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, or other form of mailing which provides proof thereof, to the public adjuster at the address specified in the contract; provided, during any state of emergency as declared by the Governor and for a period of 1 year after the date of loss, the insured or claimant shall have 5 business days after the date on which the contract is executed to cancel a public adjuster's contract.

- (8) It is an unfair and deceptive insurance trade practice pursuant to s. 626.9541 for a public adjuster or any other person to circulate or disseminate any advertisement, announcement, or statement containing any assertion, representation, or statement with respect to the business of insurance which is untrue, deceptive, or misleading.
- (a) For purposes of this section, the following statements, if made in any public adjuster's advertisement or solicitation, shall be considered deceptive or misleading:
- 1. A statement or representation that invites an insured policyholder to submit a claim when the policyholder may not have covered damage to insured property.
- 2. A statement or representation that invites an insured policyholder to submit a claim when the claim has previously been fully adjusted and paid.
- 3. A statement or representation that invites an insured policyholder to submit a claim by offering monetary or other valuable inducement.
- 4. A statement or representation that invites an insured policyholder to submit a claim when stating that there is "no risk" to the policyholder by submitting such claim.

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- 5. Any statement or representation, or use of a logo or shield, that would imply or could be mistakenly construed that the solicitation was issued or distributed by a governmental agency or is sanctioned or endorsed by a governmental agency.
- (b) For purposes of this paragraph, the term "written advertisement" includes only newspapers, magazines, flyers, and bulk mailers. The following disclaimer, which is not required to be printed on standard size business cards, shall be added in bold print and capital letters in typeface no smaller than the typeface of the body of the text to all written advertisements by any public adjuster:

"THIS IS A SOLICITATION FOR BUSINESS. IF YOU HAVE HAD
A CLAIM FOR AN INSURED PROPERTY LOSS OR DAMAGE AND YOU
ARE SATISFIED WITH THE PAYMENT BY YOUR INSURER, YOU
MAY DISREGARD THIS ADVERTISEMENT."

- (9) A public adjuster, a public adjuster apprentice, or any person or entity acting on behalf of a public adjuster or public adjuster apprentice may not give or offer to give a monetary loan or advance to a client or prospective client.
- (10) A public adjuster, public adjuster apprentice, or any individual or entity acting on behalf of a public adjuster or public adjuster apprentice may not give or offer to give, directly or indirectly, any article of merchandise having a value in excess of \$25 to any individual for the purpose of advertising or as an inducement to entering into a contract with a public adjuster.
- (11) (a) If a public adjuster enters into a contract with an insured or claimant to reopen a claim or to file a supplemental claim that seeks additional payments for a claim that has been previously paid in part or in full or settled by the insurer,

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the public adjuster may not charge, agree to, or accept any compensation, payment, commission, fee, or other thing of value based on a previous settlement or previous claim payments by the insurer for the same cause of loss. The charge, compensation, payment, commission, fee, or other thing of value may be based only on the claim payments or settlement obtained through the work of the public adjuster after entering into the contract with the insured or claimant. Compensation for a reopened or supplemental claim may not exceed 30 percent of the reopened or supplemental claim payment and may not exceed the caps provided in paragraph (b) for the overall claim, inclusive of the supplemental claim payment. The contracts described in this paragraph are not subject to the limitations in paragraph (b).

- (b) A public adjuster may not charge, agree to, or accept any compensation, payment, commission, fee, or other thing of value in excess of:
- 1. Ten percent of the amount of insurance claim payments by the insurer for claims based on events that are the subject of a declaration of a state of emergency by the Governor. This provision applies to claims made during the period of 1 year after the declaration of emergency.
- 2. Twenty percent of the amount of all other insurance claim payments by the insurer for claims that are not based on events that are the subject of a declaration of a state of emergency by the Governor.
- (12) Each public adjuster shall provide to the claimant or insured a written estimate of the loss to assist in the submission of a proof of loss or any other claim for payment of insurance proceeds. The public adjuster shall retain such written estimate for at least 5 years and shall make such

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estimate available to the claimant or insured and the department upon request.

- (13) A public adjuster, public adjuster apprentice, or any person acting on behalf of a public adjuster or apprentice may not accept referrals of business from any person with whom the public adjuster conducts business if there is any form or manner of agreement to compensate the person, whether directly or indirectly, for referring business to the public adjuster. A public adjuster may not compensate any person, except for another public adjuster, whether directly or indirectly, for the principal purpose of referring business to the public adjuster.
- attorney, investigator, or other persons acting on behalf of an insurer that needs access to an insured or claimant or to the insured property that is the subject of a claim shall provide at least 48 hours notice to the insured, or claimant, public adjuster or legal representative prior to scheduling a meeting with the claimant or an on-site inspection of the insured property. The insured or claimant may deny access to the property if this notice has not been provided. The insured or claimant may waive this 48 hour notice.
- (15) (a) A public adjuster shall make all reasonable and necessary efforts to ensure prompt notice of any property loss claim submitted to an insurer by or through a public adjuster or on which a public adjuster represents the insured at the time the claim or notice of loss is submitted to the insurer. The public adjuster shall ensure that notice is given to the insurer, the public adjuster's contract is timely provided to the insurer, the property is timely made available for

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inspection of the loss or damage by the insurer, and the insurer is given a reasonable and timely opportunity to interview the insured directly about the loss and claim. The insurer shall be allowed a reasonable opportunity to obtain necessary information to investigate and respond to the claim. The insurer shall meet or communicate with the public adjuster in an effort to reach agreement as to the scope of the covered loss under the insurance policy. Nothing contained in this section will impair the terms and conditions of the insurance policy in effect at the time the claim is filed.

- (b) A public adjuster shall not restrict or prevent an insurer, company employee adjuster, independent adjuster, attorney, investigator, or other person acting on behalf of the insurer from having reasonable access at reasonable times to an insured or claimant or to the insured property that is the subject of a claim.
- (c) A public adjuster shall not act or fail to reasonably act in any manner that would obstruct or prevent an insurer or insurer's adjuster from timely gaining access to conduct an inspection of any part of the insured property for which there is a claim for loss or damage to the property. The public adjuster that represents the insured may be present for the insurer's inspection of the property loss or damage but, if the lack of availability of the public adjuster would otherwise delay the access to or the inspection of the insured property by the insurer, the public adjuster or the insured must provide alternative means for the insurer to gain access to the insured property to allow the insurer's prompt inspection of the loss or

damage without the participation or presence of the public adjuster or insured.

(16) A licensed contractor under part I of chapter 489, or subcontractor, may not adjust a claim on behalf of an insured without being licensed and compliant as a public adjuster under this chapter. However, this subsection does not apply to a licensed contractor that is preparing or has submitted a bid to a residential property owner who has suffered loss or damage covered by a property insurance policy, if such contractor is asked by the homeowner or the insurer to discuss or explain a bid for construction or repair of covered property, and is doing so for usual and customary fees applicable to the work to be performed by the contractor as stated in the contract between the contractor and the insured The provisions of subsections (5)-(16) $\frac{(5)-(13)}{(5)}$ apply only to

residential property insurance policies and condominium association policies as defined in s. 718.111(11).

Section 2. Present subsections (7) through (11) of section 626.8651, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (8) through (12), respectively, and a new subsection (7) is added to that section, to read:

626.8651 Public adjuster apprentice license; qualifications.-

(7) A public adjuster apprentice shall complete a minimum of 8 hours of continuing education specific to the practice of a public adjuster, 2 hours of which must relate to ethics, in order to qualify for licensure as a public adjuster. The continuing education must be in subjects designed to inform the

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licensee regarding the current insurance laws of this state for the purpose of enabling him or her to engage in business as an insurance adjuster fairly and without injury to the public and to adjust all claims in accordance with the insurance contract and the laws of this state.

- (7) (8) An appointing public adjusting firm may not maintain more than 12 public adjuster apprentices simultaneously. However, a supervising public adjuster may not be responsible for more than three public adjuster apprentices simultaneously and shall be accountable for the acts of all public adjuster apprentices which are related to transacting business as a public adjuster apprentice.
- (8) (9) An apprentice license is effective for 18 months unless the license expires due to lack of maintaining an appointment; is surrendered by the licensee; is terminated, suspended, or revoked by the department; or is canceled by the department upon issuance of a public adjuster license. The department may not issue a public adjuster apprentice license to any individual who has held such a license in this state within 2 years after expiration, surrender, termination, revocation, or cancellation of the license.
- (9) (10) After completing the requirements for employment as a public adjuster apprentice, the licensee may file an application for a public adjuster license. The applicant and supervising public adjuster or public adjusting firm must each file a sworn affidavit, on a form prescribed by the department, verifying that the employment of the public adjuster apprentice meets the requirements of this section.

(10) (11) In no event shall a public adjuster apprentice licensed under this section perform any of the functions for which a public adjuster's license is required after expiration of the public adjuster apprentice license without having obtained a public adjuster license.

(11) (12) A public adjuster apprentice has the same authority as the licensed public adjuster or public adjusting firm that employs the apprentice except that an apprentice may not execute contracts for the services of a public adjuster or public adjusting firm and may not solicit contracts for the services except under the direct supervision and guidance of the supervisory public adjuster. An individual may not be, act as, or hold himself or herself out to be a public adjuster apprentice unless the individual is licensed and holds a current appointment by a licensed public all-lines adjuster or a public adjusting firm that employs a licensed all-lines public adjuster.

Section 3. Section 626.8796, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

626.8796 Public adjuster contracts; fraud statement.-

(1) All contracts for public adjuster services must be in writing and must prominently display the following statement on the contract: "Pursuant to s. 817.234, Florida Statutes, any person who, with the intent to injure, defraud, or deceive any insurer or insured, prepares, presents, or causes to be presented a proof of loss or estimate of cost or repair of damaged property in support of a claim under an insurance policy

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knowing that the proof of loss or estimate of claim or repairs contains any false, incomplete, or misleading information concerning any fact or thing material to the claim commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, Florida Statutes."

(2) A public adjuster contract must contain the following information: full name, permanent business address, and license number of the public adjuster, the full name of the public adjusting firm, and the insured's full name and street address, together with a brief description of the loss. The contract must state the percentage of compensation for the public adjuster's services, the type of claim, including an emergency claim, nonemergency claim, or supplemental claim, the signatures of the public adjuster and the insured, and the signature date. An unaltered copy of the executed contract must be remitted to the insurer within 30 days after execution.

Section 4. Effective June 1, 2010, Section 626.70132, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

claim, supplemental claim, or reopened claim under an insurance policy that provides personal lines residential coverage, as defined in s. 627.4025, for loss or damage caused by the peril of windstorm or hurricane is barred unless notice of the claim, supplemental claim, or reopened claim was given to the insurer in accordance with the terms of the policy within 3 years after the hurricane first made landfall or the windstorm caused the covered damage. For purposes of this section, the term
"supplemental or reopened claim" means a claim for recovery of additional payments from the insurer for losses from the same

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hurricane or windstorm for which the insurer has previously paid pursuant to the initial claim. This section may not be interpreted to affect any applicable limitation on civil actions provided in s. 95.11 for claims, supplemental claims, or reopened claims timely filed under this section.

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Section 5. Except as otherwise provided in this act, this act shall take effect January 1, 2011.

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